

"HELL UP TO DATE!"

Fiendish Acts of Firebugs in Chicago.

FLAMES ARE RAGING ALMOST EVERYWHERE.

ALARM AFTER ALARM FOLLOWS IN QUICK SUCCESSION.

Fires Confirmed Principally to Railway Rolling Stock and Buildings. Against Which the Greatest Part of the Mob's Fury Has Been Directed—Thousands of Box Cars Burned—Firemen Prevented from Efforts to Salvage the Flames—Miles of Track Ruined by the Pierce Heat, and Expensive Mechanism Utterly Destroyed—As Much as a Man's Life Is Worth to Interfere—Tons of Merchandise Fed to the Flames!

Chicago, July 7.—With flaming torches and lawless bands of firebugs are at work at a score of points in the south half of Chicago.

Fires are raging in every direction among the numerous railroad yards. Hundreds of cars and tons of thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise has gone up in smoke or been carried off by the now frenzied mobs of rioters. Incendiarism is rampant.

Alarm after alarm has followed in quick succession all day and tonight. At 6 o'clock, the alarm sounded from the heavens shows that the disorderly pastime continues unabated.

From early morning until this hour, (midnight), reports of fresh fires followed each other with startling rapidity, being confined, however, principally to railroad rolling stock and buildings, against which, thus far, the greatest part of the mob's fury has been directed.

Early this morning, a blaze started among some overturned cars at Kensington, quickly communicating to other tracks filled with long lines of cars, many containing valuable merchandise, which were soon raging furiously, fanned by strong winds.

There is at this point a total of eighty cars wiped out.

At the stock yards, one blaze after another was reported and from the outlying districts came urgent calls for engines and police protection, increasing in frequency.

But with the falling shades of night came the climax of the fiery festival. The Pan Handle yards from Fifty-third to Sixty-third street, eighty stocks, are on fire.

The tracks, containing from 1,000 to 2,000 cars, half of them loaded, will be a total loss.

No water being at hand, the fire must burn itself out.

The Pan Handle station at Fifty-third street was also fired and destroyed.

The Grand Trunk yards at Elston is a sea of flames.

Five hundred box cars are supposed to have been burned and efforts to check the flames have been futile.

While directing the movement of the Eleventh battalion at Fifty-first street, Fire Marshal Fitzpatrick was seized by the thoroughly frenzied mob of firebugs and thrown into a pond, from which he was rescued by the police more dead than alive.

Everything at this point will probably be a total loss.

At Hyde Park, near the World's fair grounds, the ashes of forty cars are now smoldering, and word has just come in that after numerous efforts the mob has succeeded in firing the Illinois Central shops at Burnside.

At the stock yards tonight about fifty trucks, some of whom were railroad men, are skulking from point to point, and have set a large number of fires. Their method was thoroughly unique.

Loading several handcars with buckets of waste and oil, they would slide around among the cars, which they would then light with a match, and the flames, lighting wads of the stuff, which would be thrown into the open doors of the cars as they passed by them.

Fire springs up on every hand, and no organized effort on the part of the police seems to be underway to intercept them.

This is the banner district of the city. If not of the entire country, for all-around toughness, and it is as much as a man's life is worth to interfere with them.

Troops are marching south; company after company, on heavy marching order, are moving in the turbulent district from the center of the city.

The aggregate of the losses to the railroads will be enormous. Miles of their tracks have been ruined by the fire heat, hundreds of switch and signal towers, with their expensive mechanism, utterly ruined.

Thousands of cars and untold quantities of merchandise have fed the flames, and the gorges the loaders of thieves.

Valuable locomotives have been wrecked and disabled.

Miles of tangled wires and prostrate poles litter the ground.

Telephone, telegraph, electric light and fire alarm wires are now the special objects of attack, the plunging of fire alarm boxes constituting a new and doubly dangerous element in the tremendous wave of incendiarism, sweeping over the southwest portion of the city, preventing as it does, notices being received of the starting of fires until, with the poor water supply in these outlying districts, a fire has attained such a headway that it cannot be stopped except through lack of further material on which to feed.

The maddened mobs, now worked up to the highest pitch of fury, are parading the scenes of the commune, and at this hour it appears as though nothing of the miraculous can prevent an armed demonstration against them and the sacrifice of many lives.

At midnight all the cars in the yards have been destroyed. The mob showed method in its incendiarism and hundreds of cars were rifled and their contents carried away before the torch was

CLAYTON SCORES THE ANARCHIST ALLEGED.

Hardly Worth While to Discuss the Scared.

GOVERNMENT WILL ENFORCE THE LAWS.

REMARKABLE FORBEARANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

There Will Be No Temporarily, No Compromising, with the Strikers—The Railroad Companies Must Be Permitted to Conduct Their Business If the Entire Atty Has to Be Brought to Bear—If Found to Be Necessary a Force Will Be Massed in Chicago Sufficient to Stop the Strike at a Single Blow.

Washington, July 6.—Attorney-General Olney today said regarding the alleged strike of the freight train men, "The government is not disposed to further discuss the matter, but he said that the fact that the riotous strikers in Chicago continue to obstruct the traffic of the railroads and render the offices, has put in the least shaken the government's purpose to enforce the laws at all hazards and at whatever cost. The fact that the riotous demonstrations continue only shows that the conduct of the troops in not oversteering the law, but that they are a most forbearing character."

The government realizes that it is unfortunate that troops from interior posts are not immediately available owing to the great distance from the coast, but it is not prepared to surrender to the present difficulty in getting transportation. Nevertheless, if found necessary, a force will be sent to Chicago to stop the strike at a single blow. There will be no temporizing, no compromising with the strikers, and the government must be permitted to conduct their business unmolested, if the entire army has to be brought to bear.

General Miles will be supplied with all necessary force to carry out orders and if necessary to enforce them, they will be forthcoming. Even now, in anticipation of trouble, the government is sending troops to Chicago to stop the strike at a single blow. The troops feel safe in withdrawing from all of the absolute necessity, for there is every disposition on the part of the government to handle the militia of Illinois to do so without a needless show of force.

The troops likely to be called for to reinforce General Miles upon demand are the garrisons at Fort Niagara, N. Y., Twenty-first infantry, and at Madison Barracks, Sackett harbor, where there are several companies of the First cavalry. These ten companies could be placed in Chicago on a day's notice.

Should this be insufficient, the next move will probably be to call out a considerable part of the militia of New York and Pennsylvania for service in Illinois, which may be done under section 528 of the revised statutes. It is estimated that the militia of the United States can be thrown into Chicago on short notice. They would be sent to Chicago on duty, guarding property and so on, thus freeing the regular troops for offensive operations.

The president, it is said, has full and complete authority under the constitution and statutes to call for militia, and he may also, virtually, call upon the militia to assume command of them and also of the national guard of Illinois without reference to any governor.

It can be stated, with authority, that there is no immediate prospect of a declaration of martial law by the president as to Chicago or the state of Illinois.

The principal purpose of such a declaration would be to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, should the judiciary seek to obstruct the executive, but there is no likelihood of such a move, and every other power desired, it is stated, is already within the reach of the president without recourse to that extreme measure.

LET HIM TRY IT.

Illinois' Cranky Governor to Be Given a Chance.

Washington, July 6.—At the cabinet meeting, today, the entire situation was carefully gone over in the light of recent developments and particularly of the correspondence between the president and Governor Altgeld.

As a result, it is believed there is now a strong disposition to afford the governor ample opportunity to make good his claim of entire ability to cope with the present difficulty.

Not that the regular troops will be required from the field, for they will still continue their guard over the mail trains and government property, but the militia will be given full opportunity to contend with the disorderly mobs outside of the railroad tracks and government property, and the regulars, probably, will be kept in waiting to respond to any call to them.

The situation in the far west and especially on the Pacific coast is a matter of grave concern to the executive. Applications have come for relief from the complete blockade of Sacramento, and the way is not yet clear to help.

The militia seemed to have proved amiable, worthless, tainted by sympathy for the lawless element that snags them from the performance of their duty. The only available troops are at the Presidio, San Francisco, and the war department has been ordered to order them away and leave the valuable government property at San Francisco exposed to attack. It is hoped that the situation at Los Angeles will ameliorate in a day or two, when the troops there can be released and transferred to Sacramento.

One result of the big strike has been to show in a startling manner the inadequacy of the United States regular army, which has been reduced to a mere skeleton. At present 20,000 men are expected to police the whole country.

General Schofield has been obliged to exercise great ingenuity and in disposing of his small forces so as to make one man suffice for ten, and today it would be difficult to transfer a single command in the west without exposing the great transcontinental lines to intricate interruption.

Officials at the postoffice department take a cheerful view of the situation. "The backbone of the strike will be

broken tomorrow night, despite today's developments in and about Chicago," said General Superintendent White, of the railway mail service.

BIG FOUR TIED UP.

Canton & Southern and Erie Men Also Go Out.

Cleveland, July 6.—The Big Four men went out this morning and the road is tied up completely. The members of the American Railway union were in session all night and it is reported they decided to tie up all roads running into the city today. Committees have been sent out to notify the crews on the Lake Shore, Nickel Plate, Erie and other roads, of the action of the meeting.

The Canton & Southern, as well as the Big Four road, is completely tied up. At 8 o'clock the Lake Shore men struck. Out of forty-eight yard crews and engines on that road only one engine was working and the men said they had not been notified. One or two passenger trains arrived and departed, but as long as freight trains were being constantly pulled into the yards and despatched on the main tracks it seemed probable that a blockade would soon result. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh men promptly stopped work when notified to do so by the committee, and at 8:30 only one crew out of thirty was at work.

The strikers are exclusively switchmen and the passenger trains only will be affected by the freight blockade. The engineers, firemen and trainmen will not go on a strike. The trainmen say they will not perform any of the duties which are necessary to assist United States Attorney A. B. Brine said: "I have received instructions from the attorney-general to file a bill praying for an injunction if it is absolutely necessary."

At 9 o'clock all the switchmen of the Erie yards deserted their posts. The freight trains were left standing on the main tracks and threatened to choke all traffic. The Valley (B. and O.) switchmen also went out and the yards of that road are practically dead. The Nickel Plate men received no notice of the strike, and the Erie men have abandoned the passenger trains for the west in consequence of the tie-up on the western road.

K. of L. Go Out.

Denver, July 6.—The Knights of Labor of this city today telegraphed Carbin, who is at Cheyenne, to give instructions to the members of the order in this district to strike. They were instructed by Sovereign to await the action of the federation of labor. This request was made because in the shops of the Union Pacific, which have been running on half time, notice was given that the works would be shut down entirely until further notice.

It is stated tonight that the firemen of the Rio Grande road sent a telegram to their representative at Cheyenne today and have gone out on strike on the morning of July 6 to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, they would go out without orders.

Making More Marshals.

Denver, July 6.—Following the example of the engineers of the Denver & Gulf system, the conductors of the Santa Fe road, it is said, have requested to be sworn in as deputy United States marshals and armmen. Their desire will be complied with tomorrow.

Making War on Debs.

Denver, Colo., July 6.—The order of Railway Conductors will, tomorrow, begin war upon Eugene V. Debs, his order and the strike. The first step will be to expel from the order all members who have gone out on strike on the order of Debs. This decision has been arrived at because of several reasons. First—Members of that order who stopped work violated the laws of the union. Second—By their acts the striking members have weakened the influence of the order, which has always been so strong that it has never been called upon to strike in order to gain a desired point.

It is intended to punish the disobedient ones and to stop the weakening of the order's influence.

Grave Things Depend on It.

Denver, July 6.—It is stated on reliable authority that grave things depend upon the action of the Federation of Labor now in session at Cheyenne, Wyo. The Federation of Labor is holding a conference, at which it will be decided what action shall be taken in connection with the American Railway union. If the federation shall decide against the American Railway union, all railway organizations on all roads entering Denver will, it is said, not strike, but endeavor to bring about the downfall of the strike, and its instigators.

The reason assigned for this action, is that the miraculous growth of the organization since the beginning of the war about a year ago, and its probable growth if successful, constitute a menace to every other organization of railway men, and they propose to fight for their own existence.

Protected Her Husband.

Chicago, July 6.—Rebber Letters, a striking C. B. & Q. employee, was shot and instantly killed this afternoon by Mrs. William J. Lehman, Lehman took the place of a C. B. & Q. fireman, who went on strike. Letters met Mr. and Mrs. Lehman and endeavored to persuade him to return to work. A quarrel ensued in which Lehman was getting worsted when Mrs. Lehman shot Letters.

Quiet at Detroit.

Detroit, July 6.—The day has been comparatively quiet in strike matters. Wabash trains have had much difficulty in securing crews.

The county authorities today, declined to provide pay for deputy sheriffs asked for to guard the Union station property, consequently none have been sworn.

Grand Trunk officials appear to be getting the upperhand of the strike according to the situation at Port Huron and Battle Creek. As for the Wabash, passenger trains are being operated quite regularly on all the roads.

Back Bone Broken.

Memphis, Tenn., July 6.—The strike situation at Memphis is practically unchanged today. The backbone of the strike seems to be broken at this point. Judge Hammond, of the federal court, today issued an omnibus injunction.

Added to the List.

Kansas City, July 6.—The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road was added to the list of suspended roads today, all switchmen and firemen having struck. This will probably compel the M. K. & T. to stop running, as its switching was done by crews of the Fort Scott & Memphis.

To Take Strikers' Places.

Pottsville, Pa., July 6.—Between 80 and 100 men passed over the Valley road this morning bound for Chicago to take the place of the strikers. Agents of the western railroads recently offered as high as \$150 per month, with a guarantee of five years' work.

SIX MEN DEAD AND MANY ARE INJURED.

Record of Casualties in the Strike Conflicts.

FAR WORSE THAN THE TROUBLE OF '77.

CONDITIONS ENTIRELY OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Nothing Short of an Overwhelming Armed Force with Instructions to Shoot to Kill Can Settle the Trouble—It Has Ceased to Be a Mere Movement of Troops and Has Become a Campaign—A Day of Constant Alarm—Strange Actions of Men Who Are Accustomed to Boast of American Citizenship and American Manhood.

Chicago, July 6.—Six dead and an indefinite number injured is the record of casualties in the strike conflicts in Chicago today.

Yesterday one man was shot in the leg. If the blood-letting tomorrow shall show a like increase, the coroner will have a summer's work before him.

The developments of yesterday went far to convince all thinking people that the gravity of the situation had not been appreciated by the authorities or the people at large.

Persons who were here during the riot of May 1877 and who saw the atmosphere clear excepting when more than eighty brooding and husky regulars from the plains marched down Madison street and went into camp at the lake front, wagged their heads knowingly when three times the number were ordered from Fort Sheridan, complete with three arms of the service, and said they would make short work of Mr. Debs' followers.

But after twelve hours of as patient and unflinching a warfare as has ever been seen, these same citizens and officers in command were forced to admit that things were not as they were in 1877, and that it was still a long way to peace and the resumption of traffic on any of the main roads running out of Chicago.

Must Shoot to Kill.

The developments of the night and those of today have led to the firm conviction that nothing short of an overwhelming armed force, with instructions to shoot to kill, can settle the trouble, or Colonel Croft put it, "It has ceased to be a mere movement of troops, and has become a campaign."

The local and state authorities have agreed to meet to discuss the gravity of the situation which is affecting the country generally, and Chicago particularly, and taking means to apply adequate measures. The city police force has already been ordered to stand by to meet any and all contingencies, and Mayor Hopkins, by order of Governor Altgeld, two brigades of state militia have been ordered to help in quelling the disturbance.

At the national capital, also, the fact is recognized that the prevailing conditions are entirely out of the ordinary, and that provision must be made for such a number of fighting men as have never been seen in the history of this nation in times of peace if the dignity of the United States and the processes of its courts are not to be laughed to scorn for an indefinite time.

The strike infection is widespread and so menacing at many points that the president and his advisers believe it would be well to withdraw any more regular troops from the country to the west of Chicago. It is, therefore, in contemplation, should the forces, federal and municipal, already here be unequal to the task of keeping order, to send here the companies stationed on the Canadian border in the state of New York, with the intention, if circumstances demand, of exercising his right to call for 20,000 men from the militia regiments of New York and Pennsylvania.

Of Constant Alarm.

The day has been one of constant alarm, and calls for police, deputy marshals and soldiers, here and everywhere through a wide stretch of territory in the southern part of the city.

The strike has been rampant throughout the day; cars have been overturned, switches broken and tracks obstructed in numerous ways; the torch has been applied in numerous instances, and the streets are filled with the wreckage of the day.

There were some incoming passenger trains on several roads, together with a few of the regular milk trains.

But outside of this class of traffic the strike managed to make trouble for nearly every road running in a southerly direction. The Fort Wayne, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, Alton, Pan Handle, Western Indiana, Rock Island and the Monon all experienced difficulty in greater or less degree at some time during the day.

The strike of searing a crew from a train, running the engine up the track, opening up the throttle and letting it run back full tilt on the standing car, which is a new one of a character likely to be imitated. The stoning of incoming trains was a pastime with the mobs and several persons were more or less injured by flying missiles.

One engineer on a Rock Island train was so badly injured that it was at first thought that he was dead. The assaults of the mobs, however, were not met with the passive resistance which characterized the course pursued yesterday. On two occasions, at least, their attacks were met with accurately aimed lead.

Six Strikers Killed.

During a riot over an incoming stock train at Kensington, a deputy United States marshal shot and killed two strikers, and during the afternoon the deputies guarding an incoming Baltimore & Ohio train replied to the volley of shots and stones which the strikers showered upon them by turning their revolvers loose, killing four of their assailants and wounding a number of others.

A new and grave feature was added

to the situation this afternoon when a meeting of representatives of all the bodies of organized labor in this city, after protracted discussion, in which a general sympathy strike was favored, appointed a committee of three with full power to act, and at the same time called a meeting of organized labor for next Sunday to ratify their action. Late this afternoon, the second regiment state militia was ordered to the stock yards.

Of the situation in general it may be said to have broadened and strengthened in its grip.

The most significant feature of it is the carrying of the strike east to Cleveland, tying up all the connections of the seaboard trunk lines (there, with the promise that by tomorrow it will reach the trunk lines themselves and so practically reach the Atlantic seaboard by tying up the railroads at Buffalo).

Thus the strike would be extended from San Francisco to New York. There is notable relief at the points therefore placed under embargo, and the situation at Kansas City was complicated by the tying up of the Fort Scott road, hereby involving another southwestern line.

The Pacific coast remains in paralysis from which there are no indications of relief, and a significant note came from Seattle, Wash., where the stevedores were called out by the Knights of Labor, to prevent the unloading of a steamer from San Francisco, indicating that Grand Master Workman Sovereign's promise to Debs to stand him in every possible way was not merely for effect.

The day closed with no rift in the pall which overhangs the nation.

Two Strikers Killed.

Two strikers were killed outright and others were thought to have been seriously hurt in the riot in the Illinois Central yards today. At 10 o'clock 500 men were rushing up and down the yards, overturning the freight cars and destroying the tracks. About 150 United States deputy marshals and Cook county deputy sheriffs charged the mob in various places. The strikers' forces were rapidly recruited; by 10:30 a thousand men were howling and throwing stones over a stretch of track over one mile in length. At that time the Illinois milk train came steaming slowly up from the south. The mob charged on it and in a trice the engine was detached and the cars overturned. The train crew fled. The strikers mounting the engine, carried it back a quarter of a mile, when, opening the throttle, they jumped from the cab. The locomotive, rushing forward with full speed, dashed into the wreck and tore through the derailed cars until it was thrown on one side. The crowd rushed to the wreck with an exultant cheer and held high carnival until a force of deputies prepared to charge. As they came on a run they were met by a shower of stones and coupling pins, and halting opened fire. For a moment the mob wavered as the bullets cut through their ranks and then with a howl they charged the little force of deputies which retreated to a safe distance to await reinforcements. Police details were hurried to the scene and the rioters continued harrying the strikers while waiting for the expected aid, carefully concealing the dead and injured men.

Now They Are Thieves.

Dressed meats, potatoes and flour scattered over the prairie in the vicinity of Forty-fifth street and the Washburn track. Late last night a mob of 10,000 marauders marched down the tracks to where a train of eighteen cars of provisions and dressed meat lay side tracked. The cars were open and much of the contents carried away. It was dumped out of the cars and thrown about the tracks before Lieutenant Keeler with a detachment of twenty men could reach the scene of devastation and disperse the crowd. The stock was gathered up and sold at possible auction. The riot continued at the tracks for the night.

When the officers arrived they found the crowd carrying off sacks of potatoes, boxes of canned goods and fruit carried in cars. Women with aprons full of stolen goods and children staggered under heavy loads of booty; barrels of flour were being rolled in the streets leading from the yards, wagons were on hand and being loaded, and a rich harvest was being reaped. On the arrival of the police the mob started on a run for the yards. Each officer singled out one of the men and soon had him under arrest. Eighteen were marched up to the station house and locked up. A mob attacked the officers and tried to rescue the prisoners. The mob hooted and shouted that they were starving and had to have food even if they had to steal it. Another detail was sent out but the men had disappeared. Many other cars were found broken and looted.

MOST CRITICAL PERIOD.

Defeat Now Means a Body Blow to Unionism.

Chicago, July 6.—Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, arrived in Chicago today from Des Moines. He said he had come to Chicago to render what assistance he could to the A. R. U. and should do whatever the officers of that organization might determine would best serve the interests of the strike.

He thought the ultimatum of the movement was important and every labor organization should put its best blows to win the strike. He added:

"This is the most critical period in the history of unionism in America. It is the time for every labor leader to rally his forces and join in the struggle for existence. This will practically be a battle for self-protection and for future life for every workingman's body in the country. No one can overestimate the importance of winning this conflict. Defeat will mean not a temporary setback, but a permanent and everlasting disadvantage to organizations among working people of the land. That is why I am here today. That is why I will do whatever the A. R. U. thinks best as regards the ordering of a strike."

"As regards a walk-out on the part of the members of all trades unions in the city, I would say that I think it might bring about great good. Certainly it would force upon the people a stronger realization of the necessity of the settlement of these struggles and the peoples work rise en masse in a demand for arbitration."

"Arbitration the laboring man is not afraid of. The capitalist, though, will not concede it. Mr. Debs stands ready to act for a reasonable settlement. The general managers do not. Public sentiment will force the latter to change their tune."

Hopkins Wants Help.

Chicago, July 6.—Mayor Hopkins today sent a letter to Governor Altgeld formally applying for state troops to restore the city to a peaceable condition.

New York Not Suffering.

New York, July 6.—At none of the New York or Jersey City terminals are visible, thus far, any signs of a spread of the waste strikes to this region.

Will Stick to Work.

Desoto, Mo., July 6.—The lodge here has surrendered its charter and will stick to work although twice ordered out.

Six Hundred Return to Work.

Cleveland, O., July 6.—Six hundred strikers on the Erie road today decided to return to work tomorrow.